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N. E. FARMER.

For the New England Farmer.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM FOSTER, Esq.

Boston, 21st Feb., 1840.

Mr COLMAN—Sir—Since you are of the opinion that some of my hints may be acceptable to the agricultural community, and being aware that my hasty remarks last evening, could not do justice to the various topics which I then merely broached, I will now offer you a few letters on some of those topics, in which I shall endeavor to give my recollections and thoughts in a more intelligible form.

If any speculative philosophers should be radical in their researches, it should be the agriculturists; for their speculations are so apt to be reduced to practice, and their consequences felt, for good or for evil, that it behoves *them*, especially, to approach as near as it is allowed to man to do, the primitive cause of every desired or known effect.

Vegetation is now a mystery, and will probably remain such; but that is no necessary barrier to the boldest philosophical approaches to its cause and means, which the ingenuity of man can devise.

Now if time were so precious as to make it necessary to cut short these disquisitions, it might be thought inexpedient to go so far back as I am now about to do;—but time is a cheap article with us all.

When this globe, as the igneous geologists seem to think, was a ball of liquid fire, there could have been no water on its surface; and where the water came from we know not: here it is, and it seems to be the great menstruum of vegetable and animal life, as well as one of the principal agents of mineral composition. It is equally necessary to the formation and decomposition of all nature's works.

When the water first made its appearance on the surface of this globe, after it had sufficiently cooled to bear it in a liquid state, it found, surely, no alluvial bottoms, no rich intervals fraught with vegetable matter. All must then have been dry volcanic scoria, or igneous mineral;—no secondary or tertiary formations. At this period—if I may be allowed to suppose such an one; and I may as well suppose it, as to take for my purpose a mountain range of barren granite rock,—at this period, I say, we find ourselves reduced to the, comparatively, simple elements of air, water, heat, and caput mortuum. Vegetable and animal existences are not yet produced. Nature now opens her mysterious laboratory, with powers and means unknown to us. The heat which we can produce, compared with that of her chemical furnace, is like polar ice; and her hydrostatic press is as much superior to all imaginable human power, as the pressure of an inverted pyramid of Egypt resting on its apex, would be to a feather pressing the same surface.

Water, air and sun, great agents in the hands of the Creator, now begin the work of vegetable formation, either out of their own substance or with that substance combined with the hard crust of the earth; which last has never been supposed to possess any generative powers, but only the powers of cohesion and attraction. Experience, however, leads us to suppose that this hard and barren crust is operated upon chemically and mechanically by the other three active elements: chemically, through various combinations, unknown to human chemists, or even to Albertus Magnus, the great alcymist of old, whose powers were supposed by the vulgar to be not altogether human;—and mechanically, by contraction and expansion, occasioned by changes of temperature. Now we are acquainted with some of the chemical powers of air, water, heat and light, separately and combined; and it is not difficult to imagine such others as would decompose and render a fit aliment for vegetable composition the hardest substances, even flint. Glass we know is decomposed by exposure to the atmosphere; and why should not silex, or sand, which enters into the vegetable compound, be thus prepared, or even rocks of every description? That the rocks have been very much diminished in the greater part of Europe, must be evident to those who have seen much of that part of the world and compared it with America.

Those feeble beginnings, which seem to be the first rude essays of vegetable life, observable on the barren rocks, and called Lichen, by annual decay and reproduction, being washed down by the rain to a stable resting place, would in time afford aliment to vegetation of a higher order; as in the animal kingdom, the *small fry* is pasture for larger animals. The metals, we know, are reduced by acids from their most compact and adhesive form. They are also decomposed by the active elements of nature, and made a suitable pabulum for vegetables where we find them incorporated.

I have dwelt thus long on a known process of nature, too familiar to every one perhaps, to require so much notice, and for the purpose only of fixing attention to the various means of drawing from the prolific earth her hidden treasures. The production, decay and reproduction of vegetable and animal matter in its organized form, pound for pound, or a proportionate yield of these products, for a given quantity of old vegetable or animal material; or with that increase derivable from the forest, the ocean, the bogs, or other sources of prepared aliment, should *not* be the limit which enlightened philosophy should admit; for that would be making no allowance for the increase of our race beyond the territorial limits of our country—which country may be before many years, perhaps, a single State. Moreover, the forest, the ocean, and other sources of an increased supply of vegetable aliment, may not be within the reach of many, and yet the want of an increasing supply of products be sensibly felt. These sources of increase are too well known to be neglected for any speculative essays on the decomposition of rocks or sand. But, when their present value is known, and the importance of preserving and economising them is attended to, we may safely venture to speculate on the very probable agency which these things themselves have, in reducing the stubborn rocks and the fleeting sands to vegetable nourishment, and spreading wide their nets to draw from the air, the rain and the light, the vivifying principles of vegetable life.

It may be useful to dwell somewhat more, on the less obvious sources of vegetable formation, without derogating from those more obvious sources, such as manure, with moisture and heat; for vegetation surely began without manure, since it probably preceded animal life.

Rocks and sands may be partially decomposed by the gentle dews and small changes of temperature of Arabia Petræ and Egypt; but the barren condition of those countries, where a few secluded spots alone show any signs of vegetable life, proves that *more water*—nature's prolific handmaid—is required to cover those unhappy regions with a new coat of verdure.

I will now leave speculative philosophy to those who may incline to apply it further to the purposes which I have had in view, but merely to illustrate, and to fortify the theory of close cultivation and shelter, and the preservation of forest trees on all lands fit for no other use, and especially on high lands. I would even recommend frequent green borders of forest or fruit trees on the best arable lands, and artificial borders, if they can be raised, on our vast prairies of the West.

Fortunately, there are numerous historical facts to corroborate the theory above. When the Phœnicians, with a view to extend their commerce, reached the columns of Hercules, they found there that beautiful country now called Spain, which they then considered the end of the world. The principal attraction for these merchants was, the rich silver mines of that new country; and they speak of its implements of husbandry being of silver, and of having ballasted some of their ships with that metal. But they tell us what is more to our purpose; that the country was exceedingly fertile, well watered and wooded. We learn from the Roman historians, at a later period, that Spain contained a population of fifty millions. Still later, in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, it contained twentytwo millions of inhabitants. And now it barely supports a half famished population of about ten millions. Yet this favored spot of the earth has the best climate, a good soil, and is almost surrounded by the ocean.—In my youth I spent several years in Spain; and in travelling over the country, I was surprised to find it so divested of wood, where little else could be expected to grow, viz. the hills and mountains. The number of dried rivers (*rio secos*, as they are called,) was equally remarkable. As Spain has now very few good roads, these dry rivers are commonly used as the best mule paths for travellers; and it is not uncommon to see the remains of fastenings in the rocks, where the boats which navigated those rivers made fast. Immense tracts of arable land once highly cultivated, are now to be seen with scarce a spire of vegetation upon them. Even weeds require the shelter of more lofty vegetables and their aid in the attraction of moisture. Thus has that once fertile and populous country, lost its vegetable and animal products.

Now is there any thing unreasonable in attributing this astonishing change to the destruction of

the forests on the highlands, their attraction of water from the atmosphere to irrigate the sloping hills and the valleys, and to replenish the rivers, and to cause them to fertilize the bottom lands with their annual inundations? The evidences of ponds and lakes are discernable everywhere.

This now fortunate country which *we* possess, is in the full enjoyment of advantages lost to the unhappy Spain. Shall we secure them by a prudent use, under the guidance of an enlightened philosophy, or shall we, like the prodigal son, dissipate and waste this goodly heritage? Shall we kill the hen which lays the golden eggs? Shall we strip our highlands of their trees, which bring to all that lies beneath, the essential part of our golden harvests?

The Gauls, generally, when first conquered by the Romans, were well wooded; and those parts of the same country, now called western Europe, which have preserved the most forests or found a substitute in the cultivation of ornamental trees, or the vine and the olive, remain the most fertile; and the best vintages, and the best crops of all sorts, are made under their shelter.

Perhaps it may conduce to the object now in view, viz. the preservation of forest trees, to state the difficulties of replenishing with wood the hills or vast open tracts of land exposed to the storms of winter or the desicating blasts of summer.

Betwixt Bordeaux and Bayonne, in France, there is a great extent of sea coast, from whence are blown immense drifts of sand, which were encroaching fearfully on the fertile soil beyond. The French government had made various attempts to stop its progress, until about seventy years ago, when a philosophical engineer proposed to prepare a wide belt of land, the whole length, taken from that part yet capable of cultivation, and to sow it broadcast with pine. The plan succeeded, and the sand-drift has been stopped. The sectional view of this plantation explains the whole philosophy of the scheme, in the most graphic language. The trees nearest to the shore are very short, and almost buried in sand; but the successive lines inwards, rise gradually, until the innermost range presents full grown trees. This may be a lesson for some of our western farmers, if they should ever find it necessary or useful to protect the grain and the grass of the prairie lands from the exhausting blasts of summer or the chilling winds of spring.

Now to replenish the denuded hills with their coat of verdure, is a more difficult task, and requires ages to accomplish it. This has not yet been effected, I believe, by the hands of man; although it was attempted many years ago by the government of Spain. Colonies were brought from Germany with a view to improve the cultivation generally, of the neglected soil; they were located in the hilly country. It seems that the colonists were aware of the importance of covering the highlands with those fructifying forests which they left at home; and made various attempts to effect this, but all, thus far, unsuccessful. In fact, they began wrong; they wanted the aid of the French philosophical engineer; they began on the highest ground, instead of beginning at the foot of the hills. This last was probably nature's process, when she first began to clothe with verdure the hills which her internal fires had thrown up. But it will be perceived here, that the broadcast plantation mentioned above, which was but an affair of sixty or seventy years, would require many repetitions of that period of time, to climb to the top of high hills by the same process; for the ascending forest could climb no faster than that it could find shelter from below.

These, then, are the difficulties of clothing hills which have been once thoroughly deprived of their trees, in an open country, without adjoining forests; and that consideration ought to make us think twice before we cut down a single mountain tree. Although such forests were never to know the axe, still they would pay good interest to the whole neighborhood; and it might be good policy for townships to own such highlands, and to keep them untouched forever. Much timber was imprudently cut down in Spain to build ships, and to furnish outfits for the golden harvest of South America, whose discovery was the most unfortunate event in the history of Spain.

The attraction and the discharge of the clouds in rain and electric fluids, by forest trees on high lands, is not the only advantage which may come from that source, if there be any truth in the conjectures above, on the formation of vegetable aliment. If that theory be correct, and I can discover no reason to doubt it, these wood-capt hills must be perpetual laboratories of vegetable substance, which every shower brings down to the plains below. It is like the fertilizing waters of the Nile, which bring from the mountains of Central Africa their superfluous vegetable matter, without ever exhausting the supply.

I would offer a few more remarks, to convince the most incredulous, if any such there be, that vegetable matter may be greatly increased without the aid of manure, and by the combined action of the elements, among which water seems to be the *material* basis, and heat, air and light, the vivifying principle—the *afflatus* of vegetable life.

(To be continued.)

For the New England Farmer.

LETTER FROM JOSHUA K. LAWTON,

Explaining his Mode of Cultivation.

Gt. Barrington, March 20th, 1840.

Rev. H. Colman—Dear Sir—I cannot do justice to my feelings without tendering to you my unfeigned thanks for your repeated favors, and especially your personal visits at my place. The honor conferred on me by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society's committee, in making me again one of the successful competitors on farms, is of no small gratification; therefore I do feel much indebted to you, sir, for your arduous labors in carrying into operation this great and grand stimulant, which has caused the breast of the husbandman to thirst for knowledge and instruction, awakening into action and directing the dormant faculties of men to their best interest, and that too which enlarges and fills their barns, multiplies their bushels of grain, and renders their soil healthy and productive.

In viewing the report of the committee, I find their views do not all correspond with my theory of ploughing sward land and stacking hay. In those particulars I will give my reasons why I differ in practice from the opinion of the committee.

1st. I have been a dependant farmer, standing in need of the avails of my fields for defraying the necessary expenses of the farm and family; therefore it has caused me to experiment (though not extensively,) more or less every year, and especially in ploughing, and that too in the commencement of my farming system. Deep ploughing, where the soil is thin, either naturally or made so by shallow ploughing and tillage, calls for 40 or 50 cords of manure to the acre, to prepare it to bring a good crop of corn. If a dry season ensues, and the manure is not incorporated with the soil, the plant suffers for the want of moisture, and the crop is light. The farmer in the country where his means are limited for making or procuring manure by purchase, can do justice to but a few acres; and therefore cannot raise one quarter of the grain or roots necessary for fattening their swine and beef cattle and for family consumption. Of course he cannot meet the demands that will come against him, and consequently he must fall in arrears. Should he have one or two hundred acres of this tillageble land, much of it must lie a number of years in a dormant, useless state, before he can, by ploughing and manuring, bring it into a state of fertility, which would require surplus funds to some considerable amount to carry on his business. "Necessity," with me, has been to some extent, "the mother of invention." This plan, therefore, I have adopted, and as rigidly as I have been able, have pursued the method of ploughing which I have stated in my communication to the committee of the Massachusetts Society on farms; that is, to make all the manure I can, plough deeper and deeper every year, accordingly as I can manure, and bring my lands in a steady progression up to a high state of cultivation. I would explain myself more fully by giving you a statement of the management of one lot of twelve acres, which had been ploughed shallow; being rather cold clayey land, as much so as any I have.

The first years after it came into my possession, it was almost useless to me. It had no sward and yielded no production of much value. The sight of this lot gave me pain every time I crossed it, though my neighbors would sometimes say to me they had seen good crops on this ground for some years after it was cleared off. In the year 1837, I made up my mind to see what I could do with this dormant piece of land; I therefore stacked upon it some hay, peas and straw; foddered them out on the land, drew on and spread twelve cords of manure to the acre, mostly compost, and in the spring of 1838, I ploughed it carefully to the depth of five inches, which brought up some yellowish dead loam. I then harrowed and planted it to corn about the 10th and 12th of May. It came up appearing rather sickly, being on this dead loam. I then had it plastered and hoed; and until the roots had reached the manure, it wore the same forbidding appearance that the lot had shown for years past. It was ploughed and hoed three times. It finally returned me fifty-eight bushels and some quarts to the acre. In the following spring of 1839, I sowed it to spring wheat and oats, after ploughing six inches deep, which was an inch deeper than it was ploughed in sward. It gave me twenty bushels wheat and forty-five bushels oats to the acre. For the wheat on this land, the committee of the Berkshire Agricultural Society gave me the first premium.

Thus you see, sir, that the system which I have pursued for many years, cannot be the *worst* if it is not the best. I however hold myself open to conviction on this as well as on every other branch of my profession.

About 144 [loads?] of manure were all that could be spared for this lot. Had I put this manure on three acres and then ploughed it eight or nine inches deep, it would have taken the corn roots all

summer to have reached the manure, and my crop would not have been probably one-half what it was. "Circumstances alter cases." A man having manure sufficient for his land and incorporating it with the soil after ploughing deep, suffering the inverted sod to remain, is best in my opinion, and will be so considered by every practical farmer.—My motto is, *Onward*—and I find in operating, there is sure to be results; and from these I find myself under the tuition of that excellent schoolmaster, experience.

A few words will suffice in respect to stacking hay. I have the last year made an addition of a considerable extent to my barns, by building, and then was under the necessity of making nine haystacks of four tons or more in each, having my barns, cow-house and straw-house all as full as they could be stowed. I am of the opinion of the committee of their being a loss in hay stacked out, and also that stock suffers much by not having a shelter. But this is not my plan: my stock is all sheltered, or have the means of shelter either at barns or shanteys. My intention is to build another barn as soon as I consistently can.

JOSHUA K. LAWTON.

ON STAKING NEWLY SET TREES.

We give the subjoined communication without any knowledge whatever of the person or paper referred to; having never seen the directions for supporting newly set trees, to which the writer refers, and having never heard of them before. If any proper answer is received, it shall certainly have a place; but should it unfortunately lead to a challenge, (for editors are a very combustible sort of animal,) we give it to be distinctly understood that we are no parties in the case, and shall carry no notes and not even prime the pistol nor hold the cologne bottle. As to the percussion caps, after hearing of the dreadful accident of the child that swallowed half a dozen of them and then exploded upon drinking a tumbler of cold water, into (as one of our female acquaintances says) a million of atoms! we should hardly venture to come within sight of one. H. C.

For the N. E. Farmer.

Mr Editor—Some years ago I had some little experience in transplanting trees, and knew something about that business, or—*thought I did*; which are now, I believe, pretty generally admitted to be one and the same thing. I have not yet forgotten quite all, and feel desirous of giving to the lover of antiquities, what little there is left, before I forget it. I do not select your paper because it is the best, but only because it is older than some others.

I distinctly remember that in regard to "staking up," something like the following wandered in my mind.

The broken roots, like a broken bone, when set again, require to be *kept still*. The little particles of nutritious matter in the earth, obedient to the will and laws of their Creator, set themselves in motion to enter the roots, to heal their wounds and increase their size. These little things, as seems very reasonable, desire to know *where* the root is to be found. The least distance is to them more than a mile is to us. If the root is kept perfectly still, great numbers of them will find it in a short time—perhaps the first day. But if it be frequently moved, the least conceivable distance, they will never find it at all, and the tree will not grow.

To prevent this evil by keeping the roots still, I used to have a way of "staking up," which I thought a good one enough, and it seemed to answer the purpose. But a native modesty, which I could never get entirely rid of, prevents me from stating it till after giving another method from a better and higher source.

The editor of a certain paper, whose name, in tenderness to *his* modesty, will not be made public, has given us the method in his last paper. It was not entirely new to me, inasmuch as it had been imperfectly shadowed forth in preceding numbers of the same paper. But it is justice to the editor to say that, so far as my limited researches have extended, the method is believed to be original with him.

Well, as I was a saying, in answer to an inquiry from one of his numerous, laudatory, and confiding correspondents, (which some, with a sneer bordering upon impudence, have wickedly intimated are manufactured to order,) our editor gives his method in the following language:

"When the tree is carefully set, *stake it up with a lot of old straw*, poor hay, sea weed, or litter from the barn-yard. Let this be pressed down close about the body of the tree, and no further support will be needed for one that is of decent size.

"A little racking by the winds will not prove injurious, when there is litter about the body, so that the air will not get in to dry up the roots."

It is true that I have not given this method the deliberate meditation and study which its intrinsic merits doubtless deserve. And it is unquestionably for that reason, that I am not able very clearly to discern how the roots are to be kept still, if the wind should happen to be stronger than the straw; and I cannot get rid of the old exploded maxim, that "straws show which way the wind blows";—nor can I see what is to keep the boys and other unmanageables, away from the trees. But I will be candid, and confess that, if by a "decent size," is meant a tree so small as to be beyond the reach of the wind and the boys, the main difficulties are removed.

It is not probable that the old-fashioned way of "staking up," which I adopted, *de bonis non*, (to speak in English) for the want of a better, can, in this age of enlightened improvement, be of much interest to any one; but I have promised to give it, and it must therefore be done.

Take three genuine, bona fide stakes, and set them round the tree at about equal distances from each other, and eight inches or more from the tree. It is best to set them when the tree is set; as they may thus be made to stand firm, without any danger of interfering with the roots. Their size and length must of course be proportionate to the height of the tree. Take three strips of leather, or strong cloth, an inch or more in width, and pass them round the tree, nailing both ends of each to a stake. The straps should be up as near the limbs as convenient. Before putting them on, tie some rags or hay about the body of the tree, to prevent them from chafing the bark—taking care to tie it so loosely as to admit the air to pass through. Two stakes will do, but three are better. The body of the tree will thus be kept still, and consequently the roots. The incipient process of their growth cannot be interrupted. They will very soon feel at home, and the growth of the tree will be but little retarded by its change of place.

If the body of the tree be crooked, it may be made to grow straight by putting the straps in the proper places.

The two methods seem, it is true, to be different; but not more so than is to be expected in this age of improvement; and I submit it to a candid public to say if they do not resemble each other as much as a sub treasury and a national bank.

Yours, L. H.

ON THE CURCULIO.

Plymouth, March 18th, 1840.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

Dear Sir—I have been gratified by the perusal of Dr Burnett's communication in the Farmer of the 11th inst., on the subject of the Curculio. There are few insects more destructive to our cultivated fruit than the various species of Curculio; and it has long been my desire to see among fruit cultivators a union of efforts for its entire extermination. That the extirmination of this pestiferous race is in our power, I have no doubt. But however valuable the experience and observations of Dr Burnett, according to my experience something more is necessary to render the remedies infallible. It is well understood that it is by the mode of propagation that this insect effects the destruction of our fruit. The female parent is led by unerring instinct to deposite her eggs where the grubs or worms will be supplied with nutriment as soon as required: it continues however, but a short time to receive its supply from the plum or apple in which it is embedded, and a continuance of existence depends on its finding and entering the earth, where in its chrysalis state, it remains during the ensuing winter. A part of this progeny find a vehicle of conveyance to the earth in the immature fruit, containing them, falling to the ground; but a considerable portion are known to anticipate their future destiny by means of a web of their own forming, by which they web themselves down, leaving the fruit in its ruined state on the tree. Thus they elude our vigilence and cheat us of our finest fruits. We should now use our best endeavors to intercept their progress into the earth. In the first place, let all wormy fruit as soon as discovered, be immediately destroyed, and not suffered to be one hour on the ground for the worm to escape. Next, there are many materials which if spread under the tree to the extent of its branches, will effectually prevent the descent of the grub into the earth: these are lime, wood ashes, fresh sea-weed, ground bark from tan-pits, coal ashes, &c. These substances, except the two last, are very beneficial to the soil. In the spring the same materials must be employed to prevent the ascent of the female beetle to deposite her eggs on the tree.

This course if adopted in addition to the judicious measures recommended by Dr Burnett, we may be assured will in a few years extirminate not only the curculio, but the canker-worm, and many other noxious insects. It is possible that the curculio may fly over a fence from a neighbor's garden, but if all the cultivators will unite in the measures recommended, no mischief need be apprehended from that source. Let us then be vigilant in our warfare.

Not many years since an old English pear tree came into my possession: it had for several years been so greatly infested by the curculio, that one-half of the fruit fell to the ground in a wormy, immature state. For four years last past, I destroyed

every wormy pear that fell from the tree: this has effected a very essential improvement in the condition of the fruit. I collected some of the worms taken from these pears and put them into a box of earth in the cellar: they lived through the winter a few inches below the surface, but in the spring they either died or made their escape: the experiment is worth repeating.

There is another process to be recommended, in which I have great confidence, as a part of our warfare against the curculio. It is, to make a direct attack upon the female beetle while she is about to puncture the fruit to engender her young brood. This may be done by throwing from a garden engine or Willis' excellent syringe, a liquid substance that will create a sort of deleterious atmosphere which will compel her to quit the tree, and will destroy the vitality of her eggs, should they have been deposited. I will name the following articles for this purpose:—the composition of sulphur and lime recommended for grapes in Mr Kenrick's Orchardist, page 328; a strong decoction of tobacco or snuff; chloride of lime; a weak solution of potash or even soap-suds. These materials, if showered over the trees and fruit, would prove so offensive as to force the female visitor from her generating process. The most proper time for this operation is in the evening, in order to meet the enemy, whose attack is supposed to be during the course of the night. This operation should be repeated several times during the week, from May to August, and the tree should frequently receive a thorough shaking, by which the insects will be greatly disturbed and made to fall to the ground. Should my plan be deemed too onerous, the cultivator who may adopt it in full or even partially, may be assured that (in my opinion) he will have no cause to regret his labor.

Respectfully, yours,
JAMES THACHER.

P. S.—In the Farmer of Oct. 2d, 1839, I communicated a sure method by which bees may be secured against the depredations of the bee moth. It should arrest the attention of bee cultivators at the present season.

For the N. E. Farmer.

ON ASHES AS A REMEDY AGAINST THE TURNIP FLY.

New York, March 28, 1840.

Mr Henry Colman—Dear Sir—Referring you to "W. B." in the N. E. Farmer of March 18th, respecting the Black Fly, I will suggest the common and effectual remedy as far as my experience has gone, viz.: sow ashes (dry) broadcast, a peck or half bushel to an acre, when there is moisture or dew on plant, whether turnip, radish, melon, cucumber or any other article that the fly may attack: the best time is the second or third day from the time they make their appearance—the sooner the better after they are out of the ground; but as they will not all appear at once, it is as well to wait a day or two; but if the farmer happens to wait six days, he will not find a single turnip in a field of acres, and will insist that the seed was bad. I have known seed to fail with some and prove good with others, when this was the only seed.—This specific I will call it, though commonly known among farmers, may not be known to all; therefore before the season of sowing turnips each year, I think it should be published in every agricultural periodical in the country. Some farmers sow ashes upon their turnips (and have good success thereby) because their fathers did so before them, without knowing the reason why or wherefore.

Allow me to recommend to my brother farmers, whom I may be allowed to call so, though pent up in this great city for the present, (but for the present only,) to ask a reason for every thing that comes under their observation, and we should go ahead in agricultural improvement faster than we ever have done. Opinions are worth nothing without the reasons, to my mind. In my religion, my politics, and my profession, I must have reasons: opinions are useless lumber to me without.

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By a recent notice of the 'borer' of the locust, I observe that it does not like shade or smooth bark. *Hint.*—May it not lay its eggs in the rough bark, and may not the sun be necessary to hatch them? Would not scraping the bark be beneficial, and some artificial shade answer as well as large forest trees?

I presume all that is necessary to obtain a remedy is, to study the habits of the animal, and by concentrating the information of all observers in the agricultural papers, we shall soon be able to find out the ways of the animal, and as I have quite a large number of young locusts to cultivate, shall feel under great obligation for information, and shall not fail to give any facts that I can obtain.

Respectfully, yours, J. G.

For the N. E. Farmer.

LIME—RUFFIN ON CALCAREOUS MANURES.

Mr Colman—Sir—I have perused with very great interest your weekly reports of the agricultural meetings during the session of the legistature; and as most of the gentlemen that have spoken upon the subject of agriculture are practical farmers, their experience is of great value to the farming interest generally. They pursue some different courses, and have different views in the cultivation of their corn and other crops, but upon the whole it will have a good effect, and excite to inquiry and investigation many farmers, and stimulate them to step aside from the old beaten track they and their fathers have pursued, and imitate the courses pointed out at your meetings.

Upon the use of lime, there seems to be much difference of opinion. In my own vicinity, within four years past, there has been much money expended in the purchase of lime for agricultural purposes, at from $2 50 to $3 per cask for Thomaston lime: it has been applied in various ways, and as far as my knowledge extends, no one can tell whether he has derived any advantage from it or not. They have not been careful to *make* and *note* experiments, but in true Yankee style, *guess* it is good as a manure. Some farmers have applied it to their growing wheat, and have raised good crops, which was mostly attributed to the lime: others have grown equally as large without it. Dr Jackson, I believe, thinks it of great importance in agriculture. Dr Dana says, "a bushel of ashes is equal to a cask of lime." B. V. French, Esq., in his remarks upon the cultivation of wheat, at the eighth agricultural meeting, stated that he used 150 bushels lime per acre; his own experience was unfavorable to it, and some others had not derived much if any advantage from its use.

So also the Berkshire marls have not proved so beneficial as was anticipated, from the great amount of carbonate of lime they contain.

I have lately had the perusal of a work on the calcareous manures of Virginia, by E. Ruffin, Esq., who after many years' experience, and with the most careful, accurate and numerous experiments, has proved, I think beyond all question, their great value in agriculture; and as the shell marls of Virginia, the Berkshire marls and the lime from the State of Maine, are almost the same thing, that is, the carbonate of lime, I can conceive of no possible reason why lime and marl may not be as useful and as profitably employed in Massachusetts as in Europe or Virginia or New Jersey. But I think every farmer who purposes to use lime or marl, should procure Ruffin's Essay on Calcareous Manures, and carefully peruse and study the work, which will enable him to apply his labor and means more understandingly. There is, without doubt, many soils upon which lime would be of but little or no use, but if there is any reliance to be placed upon chemistry, it must be of much use upon soils containing oxide of iron and sulphur, as the lime will combine with the sulphate of the iron, and form the sulphate of lime, or gypsum. It may be equally useful upon *acid* soils, or such as grow sorrel and pine luxuriantly. B.

March 30th, 1840.

We shall venture no opinion in this place on the subject of lime, referred to in the above letter of our esteemed correspondent; but we perfectly accord with him in the estimation in which he holds Mr Ruffiin's work on calcareous manures. It is an essay of much merit, showing great intelligence and carefulness of observation. Whatever conclusions on the subject of the work the intelligent reader may form, he cannot fail to entertain very high respect for the tact and talent of the author.—Mr Ruffin's book on calcareous manures and his Farmers' Register, published monthly, and edited with distinguished ability and knowledge, and eminent fairness of mind, ought to be possessed and read by every inquisitive farmer in the country.

H. C.

MASS. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Answers of Ichabod R. Jacobs to the Interrogatories of the Committee of the Society, as presented in their proposals.

No. 1. My farm consists of one hundred acres.

2. The soil is gravelly and rocky, loamy, and lowland or bog meadow.

3. I think the best management to be this: to plant corn and sow rye at the last time of hoeing, and after reaping the rye, take another crop of corn, and then lay it to grass with oats or summer rye. I plough up some of the rocky land and plant with potatoes one year.

4. I till and sow ten acres a year, and put about ten loads to the acre.

5. My mode of applying my manure is, to apply a part manure and a part in compost.

6. I spread and plough in one-half of my manure and put the other half in the hill.

7. My mode of cultivating green sward is, to plough it in the summer or early in the fall, and again in the spring and harrow it.

8. I mow sixteen acres of grass and obtain about a ton to the acre.

9. I have not practised irrigation.

10. I put on my English mowing as much horse manure as I can obtain from my stables; how much to the acre I cannot say; but I put it on where I think it most needed.

11. I mowed about ten acres of fresh meadow the present year, and obtained six tons of hay of rather a poor quality; also eleven acres of blackgrass meadow, and obtained about fifteen tons of good hay.

12. I have not redeemed any meadow land.

13. I planted four acres of corn this year. I ploughed the land in the fall and spread part of the manure; ploughed it again in the spring and harrowed it: my seed was the common yellow corn. I put of compost manure about ten loads to the acre; a part of it in the hill. I had thirty bushels on an acre, and also about twenty cartloads of pumpkins on the same ground.

14. I planted one acre of potatoes: I planted in the hill: put on fifteen loads of manure and raised about a hundred and fifty bushels of long red potatoes and chenangos; also thirty bushels of turnips on the same ground.

15. I cultivated also half an acre of beans, pease, squashes, cabbages, beets, carrots and French turnips, for the use of my family.

16. I sowed six acres of grain. The land was ploughed in the fall and spring and rolled: sowed one bushel of rye, or five pecks of wheat, or three bushels of oats to the acre. I cultivated a bald wheat in a loamy soil with the use of lime.

17. I have stocked down to grass the last year six acres; two in the fall and four in the spring. I am accustomed to sow half a bushel of herds grass, a bushel of red-top and five pounds of clover on an acre. It was sowed with grain.

18. For the purpose of making manure I get mud, loam, leaves and stuff out of the woods, and some straw to litter.

19. My stock consists of two oxen, four cows, nine young cattle, two horses and ten sheep. Of my barns, one is thirty by forty feet, the other thirty feet square. I have no cellar under them.—My manure is not covered.

20. My cows are of native stock.

21. I allow my calves to suck the cows until they are about three months old.

22. I make about two hundred and fifty pounds of butter and four hundred pounds of cheese: not all of new milk but all good.

23. I have nine swine. I keep three over winter and make a thousand weight of pork. They are of the common breed.

24. I feed my hogs on whey and meal and apples in the summer, and fatten them on potatoes and pumpkins boiled, and meal and corn.

25. Of compost manure I obtain twenty loads, made of trash and ditch sods from the meadow and some green stuff mowed, and some straw and some loam.

26. The labor of my farm is performed by myself, one man and two boys. I generally pay $12 per month the year round.

27. I have 200 apple trees, some grafted and some natural fruit.

28. I have fifty peach, plum, pear and quince trees.

29. I have never been troubled either with canker worms or borers.

30. I have not drank a glass of spirit for forty years, and have not used any for my laborers for several years. I think it is of no use: they can do more without it than with it.

ICHABOD R. JACOBS.

Scituate, Nov. 29, 1839.

[The Committee of the Society awarded Mr Jacobs a gratuity of $50.]

For the New England Farmer.

EVERY THING IN ITS PLACE.

But this cannot be practised unless a place be provided for every thing. When a man takes possession of a particular premises, he should make a general and then a particular survey of the various implements which are on hand and the conveniences afforded for the disposal of them. This done, he should determine upon the place which each article shall occupy; and if there are many persons in the family, some designation should be made, so that no mistake be made about it. When this is done, then he should himself be very particular not to transgress his own arrangement, and that others shall not do it. The axes, the shovels, the iron bar, hoes, rakes, baskets, wheelbarrow, each, every one, and all, should have its hook, nail, location, and when not in use, kept there. It may sometimes be thought unnecessary to be so particular. It may be supposed just as well to leave them where you expect to use them next; but before this *next time* comes, you may alter your plan, or some other of the family may have occasion for them and you at the moment be out of the way; or you may have forgotten; then comes the inquiry, the hunt, the general wonder where the article can be; then follow mutual suspicions that each other has been in the fault; next, recrimination; then evil surmises that some neighbor has without leave *borrowed* it, and neglected or forgotten to return it; and in the end, beside all the excitement, recrimination and evil surmising, twice the time and labor is lost in searching that would have been required to put the article in its place at first. I have presented no overdrawn representation here: all and more than all of the evils above numbered, I have known many times to have grown substantially out of what many would think hardly worth a notice. A hoe or some other utensil had been left where it was last used instead of being put in its proper place, and a whole family set in confusion thereby. How serious then must be the inconveniences, how many the excitements in those families where nothing has a place, or where if things have their places, the members are negligent about putting them there. B.

CUCUMBERS AND MELONS.

Among the first and greatest difficulties in raising cucumber and other vines of a similar nature, is their liability to be destroyed by a worm under ground or the yellow fly above the ground, soon after they come up. I could not well count up the number and varieties of the preventives which I have used to guard against this evil, and sometimes with apparent success; but as a constant and effectual security they have all failed: neither elder blossoms, lime, soot, ashes, pepper, mustard, alkalies, nor acids have done the work effectually and lastingly. My method now is, to plant so many, say a hundred or more in a wide hill—no matter if the whole ground devoted for the vines to run upon be sowed entirely over with them. In this way there will be sufficient for the flies, and enough escape uninjured. This I believe upon the whole is the safest and least troublesome method. The only plausible objection that presents itself to this course is, that in choice varieties great quantities of seed cannot be afforded; but the objection may be obviated by planting the choice seeds in the centre of the hill, and putting up such marks as certainly to designate them, and then planting common seed around them. Let those who have been disappointed in their former preventives, try this. I think they will upon trial approve it. If they do not, and can find a better, I hope they will communicate their discovery, as I do this, to the public, for the common good.

If any upon reading this, shall reject it upon the principle that it is '*book*' gardening, such will permit me to say that I have communicated the same fact to many of my neighbors and friends, by *word of mouth*, and it has worked well with them, and I cannot believe that ink and paper will mar its operation. B.

For the N. E. Farmer.

USEFUL HINTS.

On many farms there is mowing land which produces a good crop of after grass, or second crop, which is very good for milch cows. It is the practice of most farmers to turn their cows on to such land in the morning, when there is a great white frost, apparently not thinking that it is very detrimental to the grass.

If any one will drive cattle or a team on to a good growth of such grass, when the frost is on, and will take a view of the same grass in the afternoon, he will find it killed—looking as if fire had been on it.

Beside the injury to the grass, the cattle will not eat until the frost is off, but will keep travelling, to the great injury of the grass. Cattle ought not to be turned out of the yard and be permitted to go on to such grass till the frost is off. My cattle are never allowed to go on to a large crop of feed when the frost is on, but are kept confined in the yard until the frost is off.

Whenever cattle are put from a short pasture to a large growth of grass, they should not be allowed to remain on it at any one time, longer than suitably to fill themselves: this for two reasons;—one is, they will eat more than does them good, and perhaps injure them; the other is, they travel about or lie down; either of which is injurious to the grass. A FARMER.

March 26, 1840.

Rotation of Crops in Gardening.—A rotation of crops should be observed in garden as well as field culture. As a general rule, tap-rooted crops should succeed those of spreading roots; those with large and luxuriant leaves should succeed those of less size; those requiring much tillage should be succeeded by those needing but little culture. Deficiency in practical and scientific information relative to the proper succession of crops, renders it advisable to sow red clover on alternate portions of the garden, even if it is ploughed or spaded in the same season. The sowing may be at the last hoeing of some crops.—*Rural Library.*

New potatoes were for sale in the Baltimore market three weeks since.

Strawberries at N. Orleans sell at 4*s.* a pint.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1840.

ON THE VALUE OF PUNCTUALITY.

Our friend's remarks below are delivered in a plain way, but are not on that account the less valuable. We commend them to the special attention of those who are setting out in life; and their bearing upon domestic peace and good will, is placed in a striking but not too serious a light. In all matters of business, indeed in any fixed appointment, the want of exactness and punctuality is inexcusable; and in many cases is entitled to no milder designation than that of an immorality We will suppose an individual engages to meet a committee of ten or twenty at a fixed hour. Nineteen of them are at the place precisely at the time, but he does not make his appearance until a quarter of an hour after the time. This is a positive loss in the aggregate, of nineteen quarters, or four hours and three-quarters of time; and if these individuals have other fixed appointments, it is not easy to say how many persons may be put to great inconvenience and suffer very serious loss and much mortification by the neglect of this individual. Suppose an appointment is made with a tradesman or a laborer, or a professional man. His time is his money. Very great loss must be occasioned to him by unnecessary delay or disappointment. Robbing him of his time is not a whit more venial than robbing him of his money; to say nothing of the disappointment which it may compel him to occasion to other of his employers. What example can be more instructive or more useful than that of Washington, who was scrupulously precise in every engagement; who allowed ten minutes for a possible variation in clocks, but waited for no guest beyond that time; and whose orders to his cook were, not to inquire whether the company had come, but whether the hour had come.

H. C.

A GOOD CLOCK OR WATCH IS A GOOD THING.

The editor of the Farmer's Almanac somewhere passes off his jokes upon the Peter Foschins, who pride themselves upon their pocket turnips with tow chains and rusty copper and colored glass trinkets. But there is a difference between a watch worn for use and one worn for show.

Some years since, having business with a Mr B., I called at his house and inquired for him. His wife observed that he was at work in a distant field, but would be in at twelve o'clock, which was their dining hour. I concluded to wait his return. The dinner pot hung over the fire: at different intervals the various articles designed for the meal were put in: the time not occupied with this, was spent in sewing, till the hour to spread the table and make the other necessary preparations for dinner. A bowl of water and a napkin were placed upon the wash-stand, and at the hour mentioned, Mr B. came in: after a few words, he washed himself; and now all things were ready, and we drew up to the table. The dinner was well cooked; nothing overdone by remaining too long over the fire; nothing spoiled by standing after being taken up; no complaints because Mr B. had come home so late, nor because Mrs B. had not got things ready on his return. The clock in the house agreed in time with the watch which Mr B. carried in his pocket; while Mr and Mrs B, confident of this, and being in the habit of regulating themselves by these, did not subject one another to those countless inconveniences which grow up in families, because the wife never knows when the husband will be at home, and the husband never knows when his meals will be ready. Some may calculate time without a watch more accurately than others, but very few can do it with such accuracy as to have the whole concerns of a family well regulated without one, or not in a very short time to lose more from loss of odd hours and minutes than the purchase of such articles of furniture amount to; to say nothing of numerous little collisions of feeling and the chagrin of disappointment arising from mistakes made in respect to the true time of day.

Among the first things which a couple setting out in life should furnish themselves with, are a clock to be kept in the house, and a watch to be carried when any of the family have occasion to be from home; and the seasons fixed for their regular meals, with specified times for other events, should be like the laws of the Medes and Persians.

But to revert to the family of Mr B. My acquaintance with them continued during their life, (they are now gathered to their fathers,) and I often had opportunities of noticing the advantages of the strict regard which was paid to time; how much it facilitated the labors of the family, how much confidence it excited among its members, how it saved them from fears and apprehensions, least the delay of one member might thwart some of the plans and arrangements of the rest. Every one could fix a time when he or she would do a thing, or be at a certain place, or attend to an entrusted duty. Order, confidence, peace were in the family, as the fruits in part at least of the fact that neither Mr or Mrs B. had to guess the time.

How different, I have often thought, was it with Mr and Mrs G. They were naturally kind in their feelings, and industrious in their habits; but they did not succeed well in life, nor could it be said that they always manifested the best feelings or used the kindest expressions in speaking to each other. The fact was that Mr G. had so often been disappointed in his plans by being obliged to wait for his dinner, and so often had an over-cooked or cold dinner, because either he or his 'better half,' or, as was often the case, both, had calculated wrong about the time, that his feelings had become fretted, his countenance soured, and his observations occasionally bitter, while the causes of a like character had been gradually operating, if slower yet not less surely upon his wife. Both felt in a degree injured, and though their better sense kept them from real outbreaks of passion and recrimination, they did not always meet with the most gracious look, nor speak to each other with the most acceptable words. The children caught something of the parents' spirit, and there was very little of the "dew of Hermon in *that* house."

A good clock in that house, and strict regard to its striking, would have spread much peace and comfort through the family, and the same amount of labor would have given him the real profit.

A wooden turnip for show may be folly in the pocket of the Foschins, but a good clock is a good thing B.

THE DAY FOR LABOR, THE NIGHT FOR REST.

This is the arrangement of Providence, and our observance of it in its leading principles is essential to health of body, strength of mind, and the most perfect exercise of the moral faculties. I do not believe that an instance can be found where a wilful and long continued departure from this principle has been indulged, and the transgressor not experienced some sensible inconvenience from it. It is no less important to the laboring part of animal creation than to man. I have many facts which I could produce as confirmation of this, but one among these will simply express the conviction of my own mind, as made up from personal observation. For a number of years, I had occasion to travel considerably. I used my own horses. At first, if I had a long or hard day's ride to make, I was accustomed to rise quite early and go on some distance, feeding my horse or breakfasting myself; but finding, as I supposed, that my horses suffered inconvenience, and perfectly confident that I did myself from this course, I changed my manner, gave my horse time to eat, took my own breakfast, drove probably faster, and made shorter stops, the result of which was, or I was unaccountably deceived, my horses would get through the service with less exhaustion, and I am sure that I experienced much less fatigue.

There are other reasons, I know, beside the one first suggested, why travel must be more exhausting to the horses and labor of all kind to cattle in the night than the same would be by day: these come in as additional considerations, and should not be overlooked in reasoning upon the subject; but it must not be forgotten that the great governing consideration is to be found in the fact that the wise and benevolent Governor of the universe has so constituted the laboring portion of creation, that when the sun ariseth, they should go forth to their labor until the evening; while those who will sleep so as to gain the refreshment which this wonderful principle in our nature is designed to afford, must, as the apostle observes, sleep in the night. If Jehovah, in accordance to our necessities, does stay the evils which an occasional departure from this order would naturally produce, we have no encouraging grounds to expect he will do it when these departures are habitual or consulted. Therefore it must be an act of ignorant or foolish presumption for any to expect the best success in any business, while the laws by which God directs the universe are disregarded. Apparent exceptions there may be to this observation; these however, could the real causes of the exception be fully searched out, would be found to originate in other causes, and their existence not in the least possible degree to invalidate the general truth of the observation.

The laws of the physical, mental and moral world just as certainly bring poverty, in the wide sense of the expression, poverty in substance, bodily health, mental vigor and moral discernment, upon those who work unreasonably by night as upon those who sleep unreasonably by day; and there are as many considerations why persons should be regular in their hours of rest, as there are why they should be regular and fixed in their hours of business. The Maker of all has so planned his works, while the reason and experience of men both bear testimony to the general wisdom and goodness of such arrangements. B.

NOTICE.

The Fruit Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will hold a meeting at the Rooms of the Society, 23 Tremont Row, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at half past 11 o'clock, A. M.

E. M. RICHARDS, *Chairman.*

April 15th, 1840.

☞ The speeches of Hon. Mr Webster and of Professor Silliman at the first agricultural meeting in January, at the State House, have just been published, with copious notes upon various important agricultural subjects, by Mr Colman, the Commissioner. Mr Webster's speech has been revised and rewritten by himself, at the request of the Commission, from the notes taken at the time and published in the N. E Farmer. It will be found for sale at the New England Farmer office.—These speeches will, we are confident, be heartily welcomed by the agricultural community; and besides the instruction which they furnish, the personal influence of men so distinguished in the public esteem and regard, must contribute to elevate the profession and help to give it the high place in the estimation of the public to which it is entitled The notes contain nearly as much in type as the speeches, and are wholly practical.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, April 13, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 270 Beef Cattle, 23 pairs Working Oxen, 14 Cows and Calves, 150 Sheep and 1325 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*— Sales were quick without much advance. We quote a few extra $7 00 First quality, $6 50 a $6 75. Second quality, —— Third quality, $5 50 a $6 00.

Working Oxen.—Sales $80, $85, $92, and $110.

Cows and Calves.—Sales quick. $25, $32, $37, and $40.

Sheep.—All at market were ordinary and were sold at $2 50 each.

Swine.—Sales quick at the prices obtained last week. Lots to peddle at 4 1-2 a 4 3-4 for sows, and 5 1-2 a 5 3-4 for barrows. Large barrows 5 and 5 1-2. At retail 5 to 6 1-2.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending April 12.

April, 1840.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	6	30	43	40	W.
Tuesday,	7	29	38	37	N. W.
Wednesday,	8	27	38	32	W.
Thursday,	9	27	46	40	E.
Friday,	10	42	63	50	S. W.
Saturday,	11	51	69	61	S.
Sunday,	12	55	60	57	S.

BEAN POLES.

500 dozen of Bean and Dahlia Poles, for sale by MOSES FRENCH, Maine Wharf, Broad Street, near the bottom of Summer St.

April 15. 4t

Week's Treatise on Bees

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 15.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Mulberries, &c.

Fruit Trees of all the different species, of the most celebrated kinds. The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, for 1839, is ready and will be sent to all who apply. In that catalogue the very best kinds of fruit, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a *.

Morus Multicaulis and other Mulberries, Cockspur Thorns, Buckthorns, Strawberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, &c. &c. Dahlias, Roses, Honeysuckles, &c.

All orders will be promptly attended to; and trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places. WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, April 8, 1840.

Scions of Fruit Trees Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to procure Scions of the following, for which an equivalent will be given in money or choice Scions.

Fruits.—Early Bergamot Pear, of Coxe. Sheuk's Pear, from Pennsylvania, Burlingame Pear, from Marietta, Ohio. Green Sweet, Hightop Sweet, and Seek no Further, of Thatcher's American Orchardist. Dartmouth Sweet Apple. Lewiston Egg Plum, Tomlinson's Charlotte, Gifford's Lafayette, of Prince's Pomological Manual. And all the Plums originated by Mr Corse, of Montreal, except the Nota Bena.

ROBERT MANNING.

Pomological Garden, Salem, April 8, 1840.

FARM FOR SALE.

The highly cultivated Farm of the late Captain A. Delano, situated in North Charlestown, N. H. four miles from the flourishing village of Clarmont, containing 160 acres of first rate arable and wood land, with a well finished two story dwelling house with all necessary out buildings, unfailing water at house and barns, two good barns, with shed 60 by 20 feet, and all necessary buildings for a well stocked farm; together with a good assortment of young fruit trees, among which is a fine variety of pear and apple in a flourishing condition, with two good gardens. Terms liberal. Apply to H. F. DELANO, on the premises, or ISAAC HUBBARD, Esq. Claremont.

North Charlestown, April 8, 1840. tf*

Isabella Grape Vines.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Isabella Grape Vines, of a large size, many of them having borne fruit the last season.

March 25.

BONE MANURE.

A good supply of ground bones constantly on hand, and for sale at William Chace's mill, one and a half miles northwest of Providence bridge.

A sample may be seen at Remington and Whitman's store, No. 32 Market St. Providence, R. I.

Also, Bone Mills on a new and improved construction, for sale at the above place.

April 8. 8t

SPLENDID PÆONIES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Pæony Whittleji, or Chinese Double White; Pæony fragrans, or Rose scented fine Double Crimson; P. Humei, Double Chinese Crimson. All the three preceding at $1 each. Also, P. Tenuifolia or Single Crimson; Double Crimson; Roseo or Rose Colored; P. Carnea or flesh colored; Albiflora or Single White; Double Crimson. An assortment of all colors. WILLIAM KENRICK.

Newton, April 8.

FARMING AND GARDEN TOOLS.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street.

500 dozen Cast Steel and other Scythes.
300 " Patent Scythe Snathes.
200 " Common do. do.
100 " Cast Steel Hoes.
200 " Crooked Neck Hoes.
200 " Common do.
100 " Prong do.
100 " Garden do. superior.
500 " Hay Rakes.
1500 " Scythe Rifles.
500 " do. Stones.
100 " Ames' and other Shovels.
50 " Spades.
100 " Manure Forks.
200 " Hay do.
300 pair Trace Chains.
100 " Ox do.
200 Halter do.
300 Chains for tying up Cattle.

Together with a most complete assortment of Farming and Garden Tools of every description.

March 11. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840. NAHUM WARD.

TO LET.

A large Garden, Green House and Hot House, situated in Cambridge, about one mile north of the University, and within three miles of Faneuil Hall Market. Said Garden contains about four acres of excellent land, and the houses are spacious and convenient, and well stocked with young Grape Vines. The above described property will be let upon moderate terms. For further information application can be made to the subscriber in Cambridge.

Cambridge, April 1. 3t* OZIAS MORSE.

Buckthorns.

Buckthorns for Hedges, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. from 20 to $30 per thousand, according to size and age.

March 25.

BROUSSA MULBERRY SEED.

We have recently received 50 lbs. fresh Broussa Mulberry Seed, which we offer by the ounce or pound.

March 11. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FOR SALE.

A short horned Durham Bull, bright red, four years old in April next, was raised by Gorham Parsons, Esq. at Brighton Apply to MARTIN DAVIS, River Street, Dotchester

March 25. 6t*

ROHAN POTATOES,

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at $4 per barrel, $2 per bushel.

October 16. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

White Silesia Sugar Beet Seed.

1000 lb. of the genuine White Silesia Sugar Beet Seed; the best variety for the production of Beet Sugar and warranted to be pure from mixture.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market Street. Boston, March 4, 1840.

GARDEN MATS.

For sale at the New England Farmer, 100 dozen Garden Mats, of extra quality, for covering hot beds, &c.

Feb. 12. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
Alum, American,		pound	5	5½
Ashes, Pearl, per 100 lbs.			5 12	5 25
Pot, " " "			4 87	5 00
Beans, white, Foreign,		bushel	1 75	2 25
" " Domestic,		"	2 00	2 00
Beef, mess,		barrel		15 50
No. 1.		"	13 00	14 00
prime,		"	11 00	11 50
Beeswax, white,		pound		
yellow,		"	28	36
Bristles, American,		"	35	70
Butter, shipping,		"	10	11
dairy,		"	15	18
Candles, mould,		"	13	14
dipped,		"		
sperm,		"		33
Cheese, new milk,		pound	10	
Cider,		dozen	1 25	1 50
refined,		barrel	2 00	4 00
Bone Manure,		bushel		32
in casks,		"		37
Feathers, northern, geese,		pound		
southern, geese,		"	37	46
Flax. (American)		"	9	12
Fish, Cod, Grand Bank,		quintal	2 18	2 25
Bay, Chaleur,		"	1 83	2 00
Haddock,		"	1 12	1 17
Mackerel, No. 1,		barrel	11 75	12 00
No. 2,		"	9 75	10 00
No. 3,		"	5 25	5 50
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1.		"	5 00	5 25
Salmon, No. 1,		"	17 00	18 00
Flour, Genesee, cash,		"	5 87	6 00
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	5 37	5 50
Richmond canal,		"		5 37
Alexandria wharf,		"		
Rye,		"	3 75	
Meal, Indian, in bbls.		"	3 50	
Grain: Corn, northern yellow,		bushel		
southern flat, yellow,		"	58	60
white,		"	54	55
Rye, northern,		"		
Barley,		"	75	
Oats, northern, (prime)		"	40	41
southern,		"	35	37
Grindstones, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough			18 00	19 00
do. do. do. finished			28 00	30 00
Hams, northern,		pound	9	10
southern and western,		"	7	8
Hay, best English, per ton,			16 00	18 00
Eastern screwed,			11 00	11 50
Hops, 1st quality,		pound	35	38
2d quality,		"		
Lard, Boston,		"	10	11
southern,		"	10	11
Leather, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	29	30
do. country do.		"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,		"	26	28
do. dry hides,		"	22	24
New York red, light,		"	21	23
Boston, do. slaughter,		"	21	22
Boston dry hides,		"	20	22
Lime, best sort,		cask	85	90
Molasses, New Orleans,		gallon	25	29
Sugar House,		"	50	55
Oil, Sperm, Spring,		"	1 07	
Winter,		"	1 12	1 15
Whale, refined,		"	50	55
Linseed, American,		"	68	70
Neat's Foot,		"	95	
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.				3 50
Pork, extra clear,		barrel	18 00	19 00
clear,		"		17 00
Mess,		"	14 00	15 00
Prime,		"	13 00	14 00
Whole Hogs,		pound	4½	5
Seeds: Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 37	2 75
Red Top, southern,		"	70	80
northern,		"		1 50
Canary,		"	2 00	2 25
Hemp,		"	2 25	2 50
Flax,		"	1 37	1 62
Red Clover, northern,		pound	12	13
Southern Clover,		"	15	16
Soap, American, Brown,		"	5	7
" Castile,		"	12	13
Tallow, tried,		"	10	11
Teazles, 1st sort,		pr M.	2 50	3 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	48	50
American, full blood, washed,		"	45	47
do. 3-4ths do.		"	40	42
do. 1-2 do.		"	37	38
do. 1-4 and common,		"	35	37
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	42	47
No. 1,		"	35	40
No. 2,		"	23	25
No. 3,		"	18	20

MISCELLANEOUS.

TENDER HEARTED LANDLORD.—"James," said a worthy merchant on Main Street, to his clerk, the other morning, "go down to Water Street, to Mr ———'s, and tell him his rent must be paid today, I can't wait any longer, as he 's already two quarters in arrears."

The clerk obeyed the direction, and soon came back with great appearances of milkiness about the eyes.

"Mrs ——— wants to see you, sir, about that rent, very much, sir."

The merchant happily was at leisure, and went at once to visit the tenant. He found him extended on a coarse bed, in an insensible stage of a dangerous malady. His wife was busy over a scanty fire, apparently preparing some simple aliment for her husband.—Three little children sat shivering in the corner. His approach was unnoticed.

"Ma," said one of the little urchins, "when be you going to get breakfast?"

"Breakfast, my dear child, that is more than I can tell."

The merchant advanced.

"My good woman—my good woman—ahem—that is"——and the worthy man felt very much like choking. He grasped his pocket book convulsively, and laid some bills upon the table—he opened the door, and disappeared.

"James," said he again to his clerk, "take this order to Mr ————, and tell him to have the provisions delivered immediately."

The merchant felt much better than he would have done, if he had got his rent. There is something in a good action that makes one's heart feel lighter—warmer—better. We would publish the good man's name, but we know he would dislike it, and we would not for all the world offend him.

New York Paper.

THE CONTRAST.—B. was an active merchant, distinguished alike for his accurate knowledge of his profession and his strict integrity. The best appointed ships, however, are sometimes wrecked, and plans laid ever so wisely, in seasons of panic and disaster often miscarry. B. failed, grew sick from too close attention to the studies of the counting room and died. His wife was left destitute; and of course friendless, and she had four young children to support. How could she do it? B. had been familiar with a distinguished merchant down town, Mr A. T., who sometimes presided at meetings in the Tabernacle; and to him the young widow, who was an exemplary member of the same church as himself, applied for a credit of about $500 worth of goods for six months. She had caused the lower part of the house to be fitted for their reception, and determined to turn her knowledge of trade to account in supplying her acquaintance with a particular kind of merchandise. The merchant gave no answer at the time; he would consider it; and put her off a dozen times, and then told her he would not grant the request.

There was an actor at Delmonico's a few mornings after, and he overheard a relation of the above circumstances, in a conversation between two gentlemen with whom he was acquainted.

"How is she now?" said the actor.

"In despair."

"Cannot obtain the money?"

"Nor the credit."

"Well, relying on the correctness of your representation, I offer a proposition. If you will each lend her $250, I will lend her twice that sum."

They had no money which was not invested.

"Well, then, here is a check for $1000—go and get the money, carry it to her, and take the note for it payable to yourself or bearer in one year. Bring the note to me, and mind that you say nothing of the source from whence the funds came."

His directions were obeyed. When the note fell due it was paid, with interest; and the widow is now doing a fair business on her own account.—The actor was EDWIN FORREST.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

WINSHIP'S NURSERIES,

BRIGHTON, MASS.

The proprietors of this Nursery are now ready to receive orders for their extensive assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Forest Trees, Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, Roses, Green House Plants, Vines, &c.

Orders from a distance will be properly packed to go with safety to any part of the United States, and will be delivered in the city free of expense.

The Nursery grounds are five and a half miles from the city, by the Worcester Rail Road; cars stop three times a day. Orders by mail addressed to Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., will be promptly attended to.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

2,000 Pear Trees, of the most approved kinds.
1,000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season.
500 Quince Trees.
3,000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's Seedling.
30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots.
5,000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plant, lately introduced.
Also—a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds.
All orders left at this office, and at Gould & Howe's Iron Store, 8 Faneuil Hall, or with the subscriber at Cambridgeport, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND,
March 4. Cambridgeport, Mass.

SCIONS OF FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

The collection of fruits cultivated at the Pomological Garden consists of more than 1400 varieties of the Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Peach. Scions of all those which have been proved are offered to nurserymen and others.—Gentlemen wishing to send collections of American fruits to their friends in Europe can be furnished with most of those of first rate quality. They are warranted true to their names, and are in all cases cut from fruit bearing trees.

Salem, January 28, 1840. ROBERT MANNING.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. offer for sale a great variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs at Nursery prices, consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry of every variety.

Horse Chesnuts, Weeping Willows, Mountain Ash, Silver leaved Aberle, Spruce, Fir, Larch and other Ornamental Trees.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c.

Also—Roses, Honeysuckles, Altheas, Snowberries, Persian Lilacs, &c.

Orders carefully executed, and the trees well packed, in such a manner that they can be sent without injury to any part of the country.

March 11.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A wooden two story house, with six acres of fertile land, situated in Medford, within half a mile of the village. Said house contains four rooms on the first floor and six chambers. The premises are plentifully supplied, with a variety of choice fruit trees, in a thrifty and bearing condition.

A portion of the land is a superior location for a shipyard. The above is a pleasant and desirable place for a country residence.

For terms inquire of JONATHAN BROOKS, near the premises, or WILLIAM BRIGHAM, No. 35 Court Street, Boston.

March 25.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.

Just received, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, per Ship Chatam, from England, a splendid assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, viz.

100	dozen	best Cast Steel Sickles.
50	"	stout Cast Steel Brier Hooks.
25	"	Breaking up Hoes.
5	"	Pruning Chisels with Saws.
20	"	pair Grass Shears.
25	"	pair Pruning Shears, with slides.
25	"	pair Ladies Ivory handle do. do.
25	"	pair Ladies Coco do. do.
5	"	Large Hedge Shears.
25	"	Wakefield's Pruning Shears, with slides.
10	"	Vine Shears.
50	"	Large Pruning Knives.
25	"	Budding do. do
15	"	Cast Steel Edging do.
5	"	" " Hay do.
40	"	" " Garden Trowels.
20	"	Bill Hooks.
10	"	Furze Bills.
10	"	Gentlemens Bright Bills.
5	"	" Horticultural Hatchets.
50	"	Dutch Hoes.

April 1. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SINA SILK WORMS EGGS.

The Eggs of the celebrated Sina Silk Worm, now offered for sale, were raised in 1839 by M. Camille Beauvais, superintendent of the experimental silk farm, established near Paris, by the government of France. The Sina Silk Worm was introduced to France from China by Louis XVI. in 1784, and has been proved by M. Beauvais to be superior to all other silk worms. They are also stated to possess the precious property of hatching simultaneously. Just received, by the subscriber, from the Chevalier Bodin, who is the only agent for their sale in France.

Each sheet contains an ounce and is signed "Camille Beauvais." Price $8.

WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton.
Or apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
March 25. eptf

FLOWER SEEDS—CHOICE VARIETIES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have received a choice assortment of Flower Seeds from England and France, which, in addition to what have been raised under their own inspection, embrace the finest collection to be found in the country, including all the new Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials worthy of cultivation; neatly done up in papers at 6 1-4, 12 1-2, and 25 cents each. For sale at 51 and 52 North Market Street.

February 5.

SILK WORMS EGGS.

Just received, a few ounces of Silk Worms Eggs, from Smyrna, said to be of a superior variety. Price $8 per ounce, clean seed. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 1.

FARM FOR SALE.

For sale, a superior farm of nearly fifty acres, between Boston and Lowell, 15 miles from the former place; on which is situated a convenient dwelling house, barn, and other builings in good repair, and an orchard of choice fruit trees. For further particulars inquire of the subscribers, No. 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

February 26. 6w

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A valuable farm in Harvard, County of Worcester, the well known Bromfield Place; an excellant dairy farm, well wooded, the house spacious, fitted for two distinct families. The situation among the most pleasant to be found, especially for aprivate or High School. Bordering a part of the farm is a beautiful sheet of water, containing two islands belonging to the estate. Inquire of the Subscriber at South Natick.

March 4, 1840. I. H. T. BLANCHARD.

Green House Plants.

Green House Plants of every description furnished at short notice, and well boxed, so that they may be sent to any part of the country in safety.

March 11. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,
17 SCHOOL STREET....BOSTON